1:Beals E-5 (1940-1941)1946 NU34 Tarasco NU34

425 The grandfather died while the Rangels were
428 living in the United States, and a brother moved the house onto his land. The Rangels returned some 27 years later and claimed the house, producing papers to show that it had been purchased. This was the first the brother had known of the transaction, and he was not only angry but refused to surrender the house until forced to do so by the *municipio*. This did not smooth family relations.

428 Other instances illustrate and bear out the
578 assertion that most of the conflicts in Cherán are over inheritance. For example, a woman
675 on her death bed divided her property as follows: A lot and certain lands to each son, three lands divided among her three daughters (one married, two small), and a house (*"troje"*) to be sold to pay the marriage expenses of the unmarried daughters. A few years later a brother tried to sell the house, and the girls appealed to the witnesses. The witness spoke to an uncle, who forced the brother to give up the idea.

428 Even in those few cases in Cherán in which
593 sons remain in the family group and which function as joint families, the group dissolves
768 immediately on the death of the father. Informants were unanimous and positive on this point, despite the fact that before the father's death the elder brother usually will have been handling the communal treasury and acting as head of the family.

428 All inheritances are supposed to be registered at the *municipio*. This is certainly done where
217 an outsider is called in to make the division. Then each heir is required to sign (or someone
425 signs for the heir before witnesses) a statement that he accepts the division. Evidently most property transactions of any sort are so registered. It should be noted that registration of a property transaction in the *municipio* is quite apart from registering lands with the tax collector and there is no connection between the two offices. Land not registered for taxes may be sold and the sale recorded by the *municipio*.

181 Even though many details of the economic
556 system of Cherán are still not known in detail, some observations seem possible. The Cherán economic system has important relations within a general Tarascan economic system and also

342 435 *zaguán*, between them. The walls facing the *zaguán* and the patio are of wood. A foundation of morticed beams resting on stones supports a wooden floor and walls. These beams are grooved as shown in figure 14. Wall boards are tongue-and-grooved, a type of construction used in Uruapan but new to Cherán. The wall boards are vertical and fit in a channel in the ceiling beams. One room has two windows opening on the street (fig. 14). The roof is of shakes. Chávez actually paid for only half of one side wall and nothing for the other (which rests entirely on his land), as his neighbor paid all the cost. In formulating the cost estimate, however, the wall was carefully measured, the number of adobes counted, and the cost of all masonry-and-adobe work was included in the total. All the woodwork was done on a definite contract which included wood materials, so it is unnecessary to itemize this. [675]

	Costs in pesos
Masonry, 32 m. (106 ft.):	
Stone	24.00
Mason's charges	32.00
Adobe [1]	70.00
Four stone bases for veranda pillars	10.00
Zaguán door (not included in carpenter's contract)	25.00
Carpenter's contract	275.00
Shakes, best grade, 8 bundles	40.00
12 kilos of nails	6.00
Total	482.00
Roofing fiesta (not including contributions of relatives)	30.00
Total costs	512.00

[1] 1,435 adobes were used; door and window openings make a lineal estimate impractical. This figure takes into account different mason's charges at different heights.

Two "*trojes*," or houses, of approximately the same size would cost between 500 and 600 pesos, but the above-described structure has much more loft storage space through utilization of the area over the entryway and veranda. The cost probably would be less if the interior walls were made of masonry and adobe. A tile roof would have cost between 100 and 120 pesos, adding 54 to 74 pesos to the cost. Its longer life would make it cheaper in the long run, however. The owner probably will lay a tile roof when the shake roof needs replacing. It should be remembered also that a kitchen will be employed apart from this structure.

[p. 27a]